

have yet had any progeny, for how would she have taken them with her? but in case of her destruction, they would in all probability have died; yet as she seldom leaves the nest when once she has assistants, I therefore think the present is a case of solitary and voluntary desertion.

Note H.—I have no doubt your correspondent has the *Philanthus triangulum*; the nervure he speaks of differs slightly in individuals, yet is never, perhaps, quite so oblique as it is represented in the figure. He, however, puzzles me where he says he has *three species* banded with yellow, and above that, he speaks of *five species*; therefore two must be differently marked, or not marked at all, and as he distinguishes between *individuals* and *species* at the end, where he speaks of *several* individuals of the smallest species, after speaking above of his having five species, I am uncertain whether he uses the terms species and individuals synonymously or not. He either mistakes small differences in colour or markings, for specific, or else he has made some error in the genus; yet the only wings that much approach it are *Mimesa* and *Psen*, but these are sufficiently different, independent of the different form of the abdomen, and it is not likely that we have six species of *Philanthus*, when two only, as yet, are known to inhabit Europe.

W. E. SHUCKARD.

31, ROBERT STREET, CHELSEA,
September 22, 1838.

ART. L.—*Entomological Notes.* By EDWARD NEWMAN.

(Concluded from page 402.)

IN concluding this series of Entomological Notes, I feel disposed to make an observation or two on those which have preceded. *Propomacrus Arbaces*, in Vol. IV. p. 256, has been previously published and figured by Pallas, under the name of *Scarabæus bimucronatus*; the generic name, however, will stand, as it is widely different from any described division of *Scarabæus*. *Mantoida nitida*. Vol. V. p. 179, has, I fear, been published by Perty, in his descriptive list of the Brazilian insects, collected by Spix and Martius. *Libellula prænubila*,

Vol. I. p. 416, I believe to be a variety of the female of *L. 4-maculata*. *Rhipicera Proserpina*, Vol. V. p. 383, is generically identical with *Sandalus* of Knoch: I am uncertain whether the species be new. *Sympetrum basale*, and *flaveolatum*, Vol. I. p. 511, stated to be of rare occurrence, have occurred in the utmost profusion in Epping Forest: *S. flaveolatum* has a reddish male. The species of *Sympetrum* are perfectly distinct. The remainder of the genera and species will, I believe, stand.

CLASS.—HYMENOPTERA.

NATURAL ORDER.—TENTHREDINITES, *Newman*.

GENUS.—ASTICTA, *Newman*.

Proalarum radi-areolæ 2, cubit-areolæ 3, stigma nullum: antennæ 9-articulatæ; articulus 2^{us}. 1^{mo}. duplo longior, 3^{us}. 2^{do}. duplo longior; 4^{us}. 3^o. brevior.

Asti. Ianthæ, *Newman*.

Fenusa Ianthæ, *Newman olim. Vide Entomological Magazine*, Vol. IV. p. 261.

GENUS.—DRUIDA, *Newman*.

Proalarum radi-areolæ 2, cubit-areolæ 3, stigma distinctum, magnum, semicirculare: caput parvum: antennæ 10-articulatæ; articulus 1^{us}. et 2^{us}. pariter breves, subglobosi, 3^{us}. elongatus, 4^{to}. paullo longior.

Drui. parviceps, *Newman*.

Fenusa parviceps, *Newman olim. Vide Entomological Magazine*, Vol. IV. p. 261.

GENUS.—SELANDRIA, *Leach*.

Sela. ornata. *Nigra: abdominis latera pedesque rufescentia: proalarum cost-areola opaca, nigra.* (Corp. long. .25 unc. alar. dilat. .5 unc.)

Antennæ, head, and all the upper and under surface black: the sides of the abdomen are pale red: the costal cell of the fore wings is black and opaque, as is also the stigma: the legs are pale red, with black coxæ and fuscous tarsi.

Inhabits England. A single specimen of this insect, taken near London, by Mr. Davis, is in Mr. Bennett's cabinet.

Sela. signata. *Atra, nitida: utrinque ad proalarum basin linea alba versus capitem tendit; metathorax maculis 2 niveis signatus; abdominis latera maculis nonnullis griseis ornata; proalarum cost-areola opaca nigricans; propedes albidæ lineæ externæ nigræ; meso- et metapedes nigricantes.* (Corp. long. .275 unc.; alar. dilat. .6 unc.)

Black and shining: a narrow white line extends from the base of each fore wing nearly to the head: the metathorax is marked with two small, nearly circular, snow-white spots; the upper segments of the abdomen have grey spots, laterally; the costal cell of the fore wings is black and opaque; the fore legs are white, with an external black line; the middle and hind legs are black.

Inhabits England. A single specimen, taken near London, by Mr. Ingall, is in that gentleman's collection.

GENUS.—*PHYLLÆCUS*, *Newman.*

E. Ceph. cel. *Latreille* differt antennis brevioribus 27-articulatis, versus apicem nullo modo incrassatis.

Vide *Règne An.* V. 277. "Antennis plus grosses vers le bout."

Also *Stephens, M.* VII. 103. "Antennæ gradually thickening, from the base to near the apex."

Id. . . . Id. 114. "*Cephus* differs chiefly from *Janus* in having the antennæ distinctly clavate."

Also,

Kirby & Spence, III. 517. There are fourteen joints in the knob of the antennæ in *Cephus*.

Phyl. Faunus. *Antennæ breves, extus haud crassiores: totus aterrimus tibiis tarsisque ferrugineis.* (*Mar.* corp. long. .4 unc.; alar. dilat. .55 unc.; *fem.* corp. long. .6 unc.; alar. dilat. .825 unc.)

Antennæ short, and not thicker towards the tip: the mandibles are clothed with a golden down: the extreme tips of the femora, the entire tibiæ, and the tarsi, with the exception of the black terminal joint, are ferruginous: the other parts of the insect are jet black: the wings are slightly fuscous, and the costa is reddish.

Two specimens of this insect have been taken by Mr. Ingall, and one by Mr. Stephens, all of them in the vicinity of London.

This species approaches very nearly to the genus *Janus* of Stephens; but there appears a little confusion with our authors as to the limits of the said genus, and indeed as to its characters. For instance, Stephens gives the *Cephus femoratus* of Curtis as a species of *Janus*, whereas Curtis has clearly figured that insect with subclavate antennæ, while *Janus bifrons* has these organs filiform: Stephens says the mandibles are bidentate; Curtis figures them as tridentate; and similar discrepancies occur throughout. I have not the species called *femoratus* to refer to; but from what I see of the figure, I cannot imagine it generically distinct from *Cephus*. In the species *Satyrus*, *Faunus*, and one or two others, the antennæ are moderately short, of nearly uniform thickness throughout, and composed of at least 27 joints, whilst in *C. pygmaeus*, which appears to possess the typical habit of the genus, the antennæ are longer, subclavate, and have but 19 or 20 joints. *Janus connectens* of Stephens has a somewhat different habit from any of the species of *Cephus* with which I am acquainted; but it seemed to me that the division containing *Faunus*, &c. is equally distinct, and therefore I would submit the propriety of raising these also to the rank of a genus, under the name *Phyllæcus*.

GENUS.—ORYSSUS, Latreille.

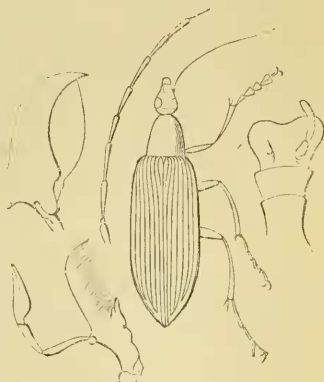
Orys. terminalis. *Niger, rugosus, abdominis segmentis 3 ultimis rufis: antennarum articulis 4 et 5 extus, femora apice extus, tibiæ basi extus nivea; proalæ ante apicem fuscâ transversilatâ fuscâ signatæ.* (Corp. long. .5 unc.; alar. dilat. .775 unc.)

Somewhat resembles *O. coronatus*, a species inhabiting the south of Europe, but differs in the detail of its colouring; the head has a crown of tubercles, is rugosely punctured, and entirely black: the antennæ (a character of the genus) are situated immediately adjoining the mouth at the insertion of the mandibles, and appear as if belonging to the instrumenta cibaria; they are black, with the exception of the exterior portion of the fourth or fifth joints, which is snowy white; the extreme apex of each femur, and about two-thirds of the exterior portion of each tibiæ, is also white: the three segments which terminate the abdomen are red.

Inhabits North America. Taken by Mr. Doubleday, at Trenton Falls.

NATURAL ORDER.—HELOPITES, *Newman*.GENUS.—TANYCHILUS, *Newman*.

Caput porrectum elongatum exsertum prothorace paullo angustius; oculi magni, laterales, ad verticem fere conniventes: antennæ prothorace fere duplo longiores, 11-articulatæ; articulus 1^{us}. cæteris crassior; 2^{us}. brevissimus, cæteri elongati, singulo extus crassiori: labrum fere quadratum ultra clypeum valde porrectum, apice membranaceum; mandibulæ incurvæ, apice acutæ, intus lobo magno membranaceo auctæ; maxillarum lacinia brevis, fere obsoleta, galea elongata, apice incurva, intus pilosa; maxipalpi galeâ longiores, 4-articulati; 1^{us}. brevissimus fere rotundus; 2^{us}. elongatus tenuis cylindricus; 3^{us}. 2°. brevior, extus paullo incrassatus; 4^{us}. 3°. longior crassior versus apicem attenuatus; labii insertio elongatus angustus lateribus incurvis, labium insertione latior, labipalpi breves 3-articulati, articuli longitudine subæquales apicali incrassato; ligula magna, rotundata, apice latè emarginata:^a prothorax antice capite angustior, postice manifestè latior, maximâ latitudine vix longior: elytra prothorace manifeste latiora, parallella, apice acuminata; tarsi heteromeri, unguiculis pectinatis.

**Species normales*.

Sp. 1. *Tany. striatus*. *Piceus concolor glaberrimus*: clypeus anticè pallidus; elytra profundè striata, striis regulariter punctatis, interstitiis convexis, elevatis; pedes elongati, meso- et metatibicæ, subincurvæ. (Corp. long. .7 unc.; lat. .225 unc.)

Pitchy black, very shining: the anterior margin of the clypeus, and also of the labrum, pale and membranous: the head is punctured, behind the clypeus it is deeply impressed, but on each side before

^a The ligula and palpiger are so closely united that I have not attempted, in the cut, to define the line of demarcation; the labipalpi appear to be inserted into the back of the ligula: the apical joint of the labipalpi is not represented in the cut as sufficiently incrassated.

the eyes, at the insertion of the antennæ, is a very obvious elevation: the eyes are large, and nearly unite on the crown of the head: the prothorax is very glabrous, and sparingly punctured throughout: the elytra are deeply and regularly striated, and the striæ are regularly punctured; there is an abbreviated stria on each side of the suture, at the base of the elytra: the legs are long; the middle and hind tibiæ are slightly curved.

Inhabits New Holland. Taken at Woodside, near Sydney, by Mr. Imeson. It is impossible to say that this and the following species are not named in M. Boisduval's Oceania; but the slovenly characters there given would, in nine cases out of ten, serve for any Coleopterous insect with which I am acquainted, and cannot be called descriptions.

Sp. 2. *Tany. dubius. Niger, nitidus: elytra profunde striata, striis regulariter punctatis, interstitiis convexis, elevatis: pedes elongati, rufi.* (Corp. long. .6 unc.; lat. .2 unc.)

Black, shining: the anterior margin of the labrum is pale and membranous; the anterior margin of the clypeus has not this character: the prothorax is rather more robust than in *T. striatus*, it is also less glabrous and somewhat more coarsely punctured: the elytra are deeply and regularly punctate-striate, but are less glabrous than in *T. striatus*: the legs are red, less elongate, and the tibiæ are not curved.

Inhabits New Holland. Taken at Woodside, near Sydney, by Mr. Imeson.

***Species aberrantes.*

Sp. 3. *Tany. Cistelides. Niger, pilosus, elytris abdomineque sordidè ferrugineis; elytra rugose striato-punctata, interstitiis vix elevatis punctis minoribus seriatim impressis; pedes medioeres, fusci, femoribus basi tibiisque totis sordide ferrugineis.* (Corp. long. .525 unc.; lat. 2 unc.)

Probably generically distinct from the foregoing, and certainly closely allied to *Cistela*; the labrum is less prominent, and slightly emarginate; the terminal joint of the maxipalpi is less acute. Black, pilose; the elytra and abdomen being dusky ferruginous; the prothorax is rugously punctate, shorter, broader, and less attenuated anteriorly than in the normal species, (see the figure,) it also partially receives the head: the elytra are rugosely striato-punctate, with interstices scarcely elevated, hairy, and impressed

with minute punctures in irregular lines: the legs are rather less elongate than in *T. striatus*, brown, with the basal portion of the femora and the entire tibiæ dusky ferruginous.

Inhabits New Holland. Presented by the Rev. F. W. Hope.

Sp. 4. *Tany. gibbicollis*. *Niger, concolor, pilosus: prothorax gibbosus, crebrè punctatus punctis confluentibus: elytra striata, striæ basim versus interruptæ, punctorum elongatorum compositæ, apicem versus integræ profundæ, interstitiis elevatis, punctis minutis subseriatim impressis: pedes mediocres concolores.* (Corp. long. .5 unc.; lat. .2 unc.)

Inhabits New Holland. Presented by Mr. Imeson.

GENUS.—MELOLONTA, *Fabricius*.

Melo. nummicudens. *Rufo-picea; undique squamulis subrotundatis argenteis plus minusve tecta.* (Corp. long. 1.2 unc.; lat. .6 unc.)

This insect, which exceeds *Melolontha vulgaris* in size, is of a pitchy red colour, and is clothed more or less thickly in every part with nearly circular silvery scales: towards the apex of the elytra, on the podex, and on nearly the entire under surface of the insect, these scales are more closely crowded together; while on the head, prothorax, anterior portion of the elytra, and legs, they are more sparingly scattered.

Inhabits the East Indies. I have received it from Singapore.

NATURAL ORDER.—CARABITES, *Newman*.

GENUS.—TRIMORPHUS, *Stephens*.

Trim. Erro. *Nigra, prothorace supra elytrisq[ue] nigro-æneis nitidis: pedes picei: antennarum articulus 1^{us}. basi et apice 2^{us}. apice tantum albidis: elytra striata.* (Corp. long. .2 unc.; lat. .075 unc.)

The antennæ are long, slender, and nearly black, the apical portion paler and somewhat downy, as usual in the family; the basal joint is elongate, and is nearly white both at its base and apex; the second joint is pale at the apex only: the head is black and smooth: the prothorax is nigro-æneous, obcordate, narrow, and truncated posteriorly, having a deep longitudinal median line,

and a large and deep fovea in each posterior angle: the elytra are nigro-æneous, regularly and somewhat deeply striated: the legs are piceous.

Inhabits England. A single male specimen, taken near London by Mr. Ingall, is in that gentleman's cabinet.

GENUS.—CHLÆNIUS, *Bonelli*.

Chlæ. fulgiceps. *Labrum haud emarginatum: caput nitidum impunctatum, læte viridi-æneum: prothorax creberrime punctatus, lateribus valde rotundatis, obscure nigro-viridis, marginibus testaceis: elytra nigricantia: pedes testacei.* (Corp. long. .7 unc. ; lat. .3 unc.)

The labrum is unnotched: the head is golden green, extremely brilliant, and without punctures: the disk of the prothorax is thickly punctured, and of a blackish green colour; its lateral margins are rounded and testaceous: the elytra are nearly black and without gloss: the legs are testaceous.

Inhabits North America. Taken in the State of Ohio.

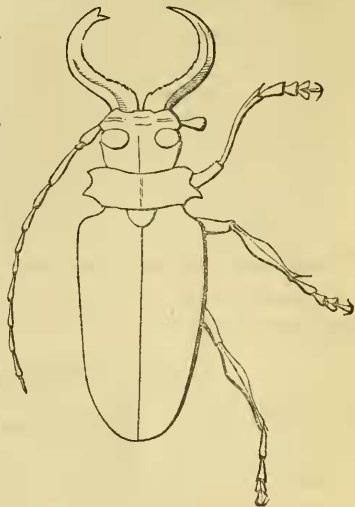
Chlæ. augustus. *Læte prasinus, concolor: antennis pedibusque piceis: labrum haud emarginatum; caput (fronte clypeoque exceptis) punctatum: prothorax complanatus antice angustior: elytris vix angustior, creberrime punctatus.* (Corp. long. .75; lat. .3 unc.)

Of a beautiful uniform green colour, with little or no gloss, the antennæ and legs being pitchy black: the labrum is unnotched: the head is punctured, with the exception of the clypeus, which is perfectly smooth, and also a small space in the middle of the forehead: the prothorax is very flat, considerably narrower anteriorly than posteriorly; it is nearly as wide as the elytra, and is thickly punctured.

Inhabits North America. Taken at Wilmington, in Delaware State. *Chlæ. sericeus* of Say, the only species which resembles *C. augustus* in general appearance, is invariably less, has pale legs, and has a convex prothorax comparatively much narrower, and with the anterior and posterior margins of nearly equal width.

NATURAL ORDER.—CERAMBYCITES, *Newman*.GENUS.—CACOSCELES, *Newman*.

Caput porrectum, prothorace manifeste longius, paullo angustius : antennæ 12-articulatæ corpore vix breviores, versus apicem pedetentim attenuantes, articulus 1^{us}. incrassatus, 2^{us}. brevissimus, 3^{us}. 2^o. septies longior, cæteri breviores, subæquales : oculi magni, laterales, reniformes : mandibulæ validæ, falcatæ, porrectæ, capite manifestè longiores, apice dextera acuta, sinistra bifida : maxillæ palpi 4-articulati, articulus 1^{us}. brevis, 2^{us}. duplo longior, 3^{us}. 2^o. brevior, 4^{us}. 3^o. vix longior, compressus, paullo dilatatus : labial palpi 3-articulati, articulus 1^{us}. brevis, 2^{us}. quadruplo longior, 3^{us}. 2^o. brevior : prothorax complanatus, longitudine fere quadruplo latior, lateribus 3-dentatis, dente mediano acuto : scutellum semicirculare : elytra prothorace vix latiora, quintuplo longiora, abdomen tegentia, versus apicem angustiora, apice nullo modo armata : tibiæ supra 1-sulcatæ infra apice 2-spinosæ ; mesotibiæ medio dilatatæ infra lanatæ ; metatibiæ ante medium compressæ et dilatatæ ; tarsi omnes infra lanatæ lineâ medianâ glabrâ : ungues simplices.



Caco. Œdipus. *Brunneo-niger* ; palpis antennis pedibusque piceis. Charac. essen. vid. supra. (Corp. long. 1·75 unc. cum mandibulis 2·3 unc. ; lat. ·7 unc. Vide *Icon. Mag. Nat.*)

This extraordinary insect is somewhat larger than *Prionus coriarius*, to which it may possibly be considered as allied ; it is also of a somewhat darker colour, being nearly black, with the palpi, antennæ, and legs piceous : the head has a considerable prominence on each side, just before the eyes ; on this prominence the antennæ are situated ; between the bases of these the head is depressed and somewhat wrinkled transversely ; on the crown is a depressed longitudinal polished line : the prothorax is rugose and uneven, and intersected by a depressed median longitudinal polished line ;

the elytra have several raised but ill-defined striæ. The mandibles and legs of this insect present characters which induce me to believe it widely different from any genus hitherto described: the remarkable structure of the mandibles—elongate, curved, keeled above, and terminated, one in an acute point, the other in a bifid apex—is sufficiently shown in the cut: the figure of the legs is more difficult to express by an outline; all the tibiæ have a channel extending on the upper side nearly throughout their length; the protibiæ are curved, and the extremities somewhat incrassated; the mesotibiæ are somewhat twisted, flattened and dilated in the middle, and the metatibiæ have a similar character; but the dilatation is nearer the base of the joint: the entire under surface of both meso- and metatibiæ is clothed with a dense pilosity of a golden brown colour; this pilosity also clothes the tarsi, interrupted only by a longitudinal glabrous line.

Inhabits Algoa Bay, on the coast of Africa. Presented by Mr. Bowerbank.

GENUS.—DISTICHOCERA, *Kirby*.

Dist. fulvipennis. *Antennæ nigræ: caput nigrum, fronte fulco: prothorax niger, lineis 2 dorsalibus, longitudinalibus, latis, fulvis: scutellum nigrum: elytra fulva: abdomen piceum, lanugine argentea vestitum: pedes picei.* (Corp. long. .9 unc.; lat. .3 unc.)

Antennæ black: head black, with the forehead fulvous: prothorax black, with two broad, longitudinal, dorsal, fulvous lines: scutellum black: elytra fulvous: the abdomen piceous, and clothed beneath with a silvery down: the legs are piceous.

Inhabits New Holland. Several specimens were taken at Woodside, near Sydney, by Mr. Imeson, and presented by that gentleman.

GENUS.—PÆCILOSOMA, *Serville*.

Pæc. semirufum. *Chalybeo-nigrum punctum, elytris punctis ferrugineis.* (Corp. long. .9 unc.; lat. .4 unc.)

Entirely opaque, black, slightly tinged with indigo, the elytra only excepted, which are ferruginous: the prothorax has an indistinct tooth on each side, not acute as in *P. flammiger* of Perty; its disk is covered with punctures, except a small space in the centre; the scutellum is black, punctured on each side, but smooth in the middle: the elytra are thickly punctured throughout.

Inhabits Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walker.

Pœc. metallicum. *Nigro-viride, fulgore metallico varium; elytra rugosa, subcarinata: pedes chalybei.* (Corp. long. .65 unc.; lat. .275 unc.)

The same colouring pervades the entire insect—a dark green, tinted with a great variety of metallic and iridescent hues: it is about the size, and has something of the figure and colour of *Melandrya caraboides*: the antennæ are rather more than half the length of the body, and somewhat more slender than in *P. flammiger*, but the proportions of the joints are the same: the head, prothorax, and elytra, are rugose, and thickly punctured; the elytra have also six or seven rather ill-defined, raised, longitudinal lines on each; the space between the suture and the first of these lines is greater than between either two of them.

Inhabits Van Dieman's Land. Presented by Mr. Shuckard.

GENUS.—TRACHYDERES, *Dalman.*

Trac. superbus. *Antennæ coccinæ, nigro-annulatæ: caput nigrum, maculâ frontali coccinâ: prothorax niger, margine postico coccino: elytra læte viridi-ænea: femora basi coccina, apice nigra: tibiæ basi apiceque nigræ, medio coccinæ: tarsi nigri.* (Corp. long. 1.1 unc.; lat. .4 unc.)

Antennæ with the two basal joints black, the remainder of a bright coral red, each having a black ring at the tip: the head black, with a red frontal spot: prothorax black, with the posterior margin bright coral red: the elytra are somewhat rugose and bright golden green, inclining to coppery: the legs are black, with the basal portion of the femora and the median portion of the tibiæ bright red.

This superb insect inhabits Mexico, and was presented by Mr. Walker. It does not closely agree with the genus *Trachyderes* of Dalman, yet too nearly so to admit of subdivision.

GENUS.—CERAMBYX, *Linnæus et Autt. hodie.*

Cera. Brama. *Maximus, brunneus, sericus: caput porrectum; facies profunde depressa; prothorax rugose rugatus, antice et posticè transversè bisulcatus, nullo modo armatus.* (Corp. long. 3 unc.; prothoracis lat. .5 unc.; elyt. lat. .8 unc.; antennarum *maris* valde elongatis.)

Brown and entirely clothed with a silken pubescence, which in some situations, more particularly on the tibiæ and tarsi, displays a

bright golden lustre; the head is porrected, and narrower than the prothorax; the mandibles exerted, curved, very strong, and about half the length of the head; the entire face is deeply sunk, so as to resemble a large fovea; the eyes are elongate, below the antennæ they are considerably dilated, above they are narrowed and nearly approach on the crown of the head, where we find immediately between them a very deep impression; the prothorax is rather narrowed anteriorly, it is irregularly wrinkled, and has two transverse sulci near its anterior, and two near its posterior margin; the inner sulcus of the anterior pair is rugose, diffuse, and ill-defined; the scutellum is small and rounded posteriorly; the elytra are ample, the shoulder prominent, but without spines or tubercles, and the sides are nearly parallel, yet approach towards the apex, where each is rounded, yet terminated interiorly by a minute tooth.

This enormous insect inhabits Hindostan. It has been kindly lent to me by the Rev. F. W. Hope, in whose splendid collection are several specimens.

GENUS.—PACHYDISSUS, *Newman*.

Instrumenta cibaria fere *Cerambycis*: caput porrectum, prothorace angustius: antennæ corpore vix longiores, 11-articulatæ, articulus 1^{us}. mediocris; 2^{us}. brevissimus; 3^{us}. et 4^{us}. apice valdè incrassati, pyriformes, cetera gracilia; prothorax anticè angustior medio utrinque 1-dentatus; elytra linearia, apice 2-spinosa, spina exterior longior.

Pach. sericus. *Totus sericus, brunneus, antennis pedibusque pallidioribus; facies trifariam profundè impressa; prothorax rugosè rugatus; scutellum parvum, rotundatum.* (Corp. long. 1 unc.; lat. .25 unc.)

Entirely covered with a silky pubescence, brown, the antennæ and legs being somewhat paler: the third and fourth joints of the antennæ are remarkably incrassated towards their apex; the face has a deep impression, it extends three ways, laterally on each side towards the eyes, and upwards towards the crown of the head; the prothorax is rugosely wrinkled, and has an obtuse tooth on each side near the middle, also two raised transverse lines adjoining its anterior and posterior margins: the elytra are linear, and terminated by two sharp spines, whereof the exterior is the longest.

Inhabits New Holland. A single specimen, presented by Mr. Imeson, was taken by that gentleman at Woodside, near Sydney.

GENUS.—RHINOTRAGUS, *Germar.*

Rhin. puniceus. *Caput, antennæ, pedes et abdomen nigra; prothorax puniceus maculis 2 nigris; elytra punicea apice nigra.* (Corp. long. .45 unc.; lat. .1 unc.)

Head, antennæ, legs, and abdomen black: prothorax scarlet, with two small round black spots, which in some specimens are so extremely small as readily to escape observation: scutellum black: elytra scarlet, with black tips.

Inhabits Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walker.

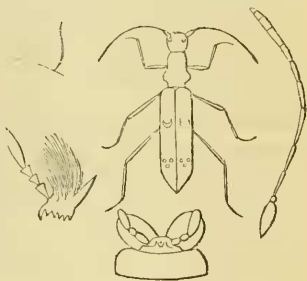
Rhin. anceps. *Niger; prothoracis latera margoque anterior testaceis; elytra albida plagâ medianâ communi apicibusque nigris.* (Corp. long. .55 unc.; lat. .125 unc.)

Head, antennæ, legs, and abdomen black, the latter with a silvery fringe at the margins of the segments: the prothorax is black, with the lateral and anterior margins pale testaceous: the elytra are of a dirty white colour, with an elongate central black mark, common to both; their apex is also black.

Inhabits Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walker.

GENUS.—PEMPSAMACRA, *Newman.*

Caput pronum prothorace paullo angustius: antennæ 12-articulatæ, versus apicem pedetentim incrassatæ; articulus 1^{us}. magnus; 2^{us}. brevis minutus; 3^{us}. 4^{us}.que longiores, graciliores; 5^{us}. 4^o. paullo longior; 6^{us}. ad 10^{um}. subæquales, cæteri breviores: labrum transversum haud emarginatum, sub clypeo fere latet: mandibulæ subincurvæ, apice acutæ, nullo modo dentatæ: maxillarum lacinia brevis acuta, galea lanugine tecta; maxipalpi 4-articulati, articuli 1^{us}.



ad 3^{um}. breves, obconici, subæquales; 4^{us}. elongatus, apice acutus: labium transversum haud emarginatum, ligula in 2 lobos, magnos, rotundatos, divisa: labipalpi 3-articulati; articuli 1^{us}. 2^{us}.que breves; 3^{us}. duplo longior: prothorax fere cylindricus, latitudine manifeste longior, pone medium utrinque tuberculatus: elytra linearia, prothorace vix latiora, apice vix acuta: pedes mediocres, femora extus crassiores.

Pemp. Tillides. *Obscure ferruginea; elytra lunulâ medianâ maculisque versus apicem 3 aureis; antennæ fuscae, argenteo-annulatæ.* (Corp. long. .425 unc.; lat. .09 unc.)

This insect has very strikingly the habit of a *Tillus*: the head is prone and partially received into the prothorax, which is rather elongate and cylindrical, and has a tubercle on each side, rather nearer the elytra than the head: the elytra are linear, somewhat wider than the prothorax, and somewhat rounded when taken together: all the legs are of moderate length and proportions, and the femora are slightly incrassated externally: the third and fourth joints of the antennæ, taken separately, are each manifestly shorter than the fifth, a character which I have not before observed in any longicorn insect. The colour is an obscure ferruginous, with little variation: on each of the elytra is a small golden lunule near its centre, and three or four spots near the apex, of the same colour: the antennæ have a slight silvery ring on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth joints.

Inhabits New Holland. A single specimen was taken by Mr. Imeson, at Woodside, near Sydney.

GENUS.—RHOPALOPHORA? *Serville.*

Rhop. resplendens. *Caput cyaneum; facies viridi-ænea; antennæ chalybeæ extus nigricantes; prothorax antice lævis, cyaneus, postice rugosè punctatus, viridi-æneus; scutellum viridi-æneum; elytra velutina nigro-viridia, basi suturâque viridi-æneis; pedes cyanei, tarsis nigris.* (Corp. long. .7 unc.; lat. .125 unc.)

The head is metallic glossy blue, with the face golden green; the anterior part of the head is elongated: the antennæ are metallic blue, nearly black towards the extremities: the prothorax is about as wide as the head, and restricted before its anterior and before its posterior margin; the anterior portion is smooth, glabrous, and beautifully blue, the posterior portion is rugosely punctured, glabrous, and golden green: the scutellum is golden green: the elytra are velvety, and of a dark olive green, approaching to black, with the extreme base and the suture glabrous and golden green: the legs are metallic blue, the incrassated portion of the tibiæ being very brilliant: the tarsi are black.

Inhabits Fernando Po. Presented by Mr. Bowerbank, who reared them from larvæ found in timber. I kept four

specimens of this beautiful little *Cerambyx* for several weeks alive in a tumbler, with gauze tied over the top: they usually stood on the gauze, with their backs downwards; and, in walking about, their long and singular hind legs seemed an incumbrance rather than otherwise. Regularly once a day I sprinkled the gauze with water, which they drank with avidity, first ascertaining with the tips of their antennæ the exact position of the drops. As the subject of the use of antennæ has been afresh brought under the notice of entomologists, I will here mention a fact which Mr. Walker has just communicated to me, viz. that he has seen ants seize flies with their antennæ, and detain them securely with their organs. Mr. Taylor likewise has called my attention to the fact, that the antennæ of insects are invariably placed within the area, which may be defined as bounded superiorly by the eyes, inferiorly by the mouth, a situation precisely analogous to that of the nose in all other animals.

GENUS.—TÆNIOTES? *Serville.*

Tæn. lineatus. *Nigerrimus, lineis 4 longitudinalibus albidis, quarum 2 conniventibus, dorsalibus, 2 lateralibus; linea quoque obliqua albida infra oculos; prothorax inermis.* (Corp. long. 1.05 unc.; lat. .3 unc.)

Glossy black, with four white or slightly yellow lines, which extend the entire length of the insect; two of these closely approximate, sometimes even appearing united; they commence between the antennæ, and pass over the crown of the head, along the prothorax, and down the suture of the elytra, terminating just before the extreme tip; the other two are situated laterally, one commences at each eye, passing thence along the head, prothorax, and margin of the elytra to the tip: beneath each eye is a short oblique line of the same colour: small circular white spots occur occasionally on the disk of the elytra: the scutellum is whitish: the antennæ are nearly black at the base, and fuscous beyond the fourth joint.

Inhabits Mexico. Presented by Mr. Walker. Appears allied to *Cerambyx ocellatus* of Fabricius, which M. Serville gives as the type of his genus *Tæniotes*; but the prothorax is without lateral spines, and the eyes are very small, characters at variance with M. Serville's descriptions.

GENUS.—EUSPHERIUM, *Newman*.

Caput pronum, prothorace vix angustius: palpi subæquales; articulis apicalibus paullo elongatis cylindricis: antennæ corpore vix longiores, 11-articulatæ; articulus 2^{us}. brevissimus rugosus; 3^{us}. elongatus, cetera longitudine regulariter decrescentia: prothorax longitudine paullo latior, lateribus pone medium acutè 1-dentatis: elytra convexa, humeris prominentibus, longitudine vix angustiora: pedes breves tibiis subdilatatis.

Eusp. purpureum. *Lætè purpureum nitidum, ore, antennarum apice, pedibusque nigricantibus; undique pilis nigris subelongatis obsitum.*

This pretty little insect has more the habit of a *Chrysomela* or *Eumolpus* than that of a *Longicorn*; it is a short robust insect, of an uniform purple colour, glossy, and beset in all parts with longish black hairs: the mouth, antennæ, and legs are nearly black: the prothorax is uneven, having four tubercles of unequal size, and placed irregularly; on each side it is produced into a sharp and very conspicuous tooth: the elytra are irregularly but deeply punctured; the shoulders are very prominent and square; each elytron has a distinct elevation on its disk, about one-third of the distance between its base and apex: the legs are short, and the tibiæ are a little dilated.

Inhabits Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walker.

GENUS.—LAMIA, *Fabricius*.

Lamia Sannio. *Nigra, lanugine cinerascenti tecta, maculis numerosis strigisque nonnullis nunc miniatis nunc aterrimis irrorata.* (Corp. long. 1·2 unc.; lat. 4 unc.)

Black, but completely clothed with a grey pilosity; this again is sprinkled with hundreds of red and black spots, which singular admixture of colours entirely pervades the head, prothorax, elytra, abdomen, and legs: the scutellum is margined with black: the elytra have various black lines, resulting from the combination of black spots; the first of these commences at the base of each elytron, between the shoulder and scutellum, and, descending a short distance, turns towards the suture; two others commence on the exterior margin, and ascend to the disk of the elytron; a fourth commences nearer to the apex, and ascends towards the middle of the suture in a zigzag direction: the margins of the abdominal segments are red.

Inhabits New Holland. Presented by Mr. Ingall.

CLASS.—HEMIPTERA.

NATURAL ORDER.—CIMICITES, *Newman*.

GENUS.—PENTATOMA.

Pent. fumipennis. *Rufo-fusca: proalæ apicibus fuscæ; metalcæ infuscatæ; abdominis incisuris lateralibus 4 apiceque flavidis.* (Corp. long. .4 unc.; alar. dilat. 1 unc.)

In size and habit this species, in a great measure, resembles *P. baccarum* and *P. dissimilis*: the angles of the prothorax are very obtuse: the head, prothorax, mesothorax, and the coriaceous portion of the fore wings are deep reddish brown, minutely punctured, and each puncture is black; the membranaceous portion of the fore wing is opaque and brown; the hind wings are smoke-coloured: the abdomen is nearly black above, with the extreme margins, four marginal markings, and the anal segment somewhat yellow: the legs and under surface are pale.

Inhabits England. I took the only specimen I possess at Angmering, in Sussex. Mr. Stephens has two specimens taken within the metropolitan district.

CLASS.—NEUROPTERA.

NATURAL ORDER.—PERLITES, *Newman*.GENUS.—ISOGENUS, *Newman*.

Isog. infuscatus. *Fuscus: alæ opacæ, nigricantes, costis omnibus flavis.* (Corp. long. .55 unc.; alar. dilat. 1.6 unc.)

The head is entirely brown, and wider than the prothorax, in which however it is deeply immersed: the prothorax is much wider anteriorly than posteriorly; it is dark brown, with the exception of a very slender pale anterior margin; the disks of the pro- and mesothorax are brown, their lateral margins inclining to yellow: the wings are entirely opaque and nearly black, with the exception of the costa, which in all the wings is yellow.

Inhabits the East Indies. This singularly coloured insect is in the cabinet of the Rev. F. W. Hope.

GENUS.—CHLOROPERLA, *Newman*.

Chlo. transmarina. *Pallidè fusca; prothoracæ fuscus, lineâ medianâ longitudinali flavidâ; caput flavidum, oculis maculisque duobus fuscis; proalæ hyalinæ, basi flavidæ nervuris fuscis; metalarum nervuræ tantum apice fusæ.* (Corp. long. .3 unc.; alar. dilat. 1 unc.)

Of a pale fuscous colour, with a distinct yellowish median line on the prothorax: the head is yellowish, with two elongate fuscous spots, which extend to the margin of the prothorax, in this respect differing from the common British species *C. virescens* of Pictet, to which it is very closely related; in *C. virescens* these spots are of a nearly circular form: the wings are hyaline, very shining, and tinged with yellow at the base, with scarcely any admixture of green; the nervures of the fore wings, and those of the apex of the hind wings, are brown.

Inhabits Canada, &c. Taken by Messrs. Doubleday and Foster, at Trenton Falls. The difference between this and the British cognate species, considered independently of the widely-removed localities, is quite insufficient for the establishment of a species.

GENUS.—*SIALIS*, Latreille.

Sialis infumatus. *Nigra, alis vix hyalinis, nigro-punctatis, basi præcipue infuscat.* (Corp. long. .3 unc.; alar. dilat. .8 unc.)

This species differs principally from *Sialis lutarius* in the dark shade, approaching to black at the base of the fore wings: the entire body is black, including the antennæ and legs, and the wings are scarcely transparent, and thickly sprinkled with minute black dots.

Inhabits North America. A single specimen taken by Mr. Doubleday at Trenton Falls.

ART. LI.—*On the Genus Cerapterus of Swederus.*

By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S.

THIS extraordinary genus of Coleopterous insects was established sixty years ago (1788) by Swederus, who described a single species, *C. latipes*. To these Donovan added another from New Holland, *C. MacLeaii*, and I described a third in my Monograph on the *Paussidæ*, under the name of *C. Horsfieldii*; without, however, being quite certain of its specific difference from *C. latipes*. In the last part of the Transactions of the Entomological Society, I figured an Australian species from the collection of M. Gory, which, judging from the acknowledged inaccuracy of Donovan in minute points of organization, I regarded, but doubtingly, as identical with